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THE PRESENT STATE
OF THE
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JAPANESE EMPIRE

SANITARY BUREAU,
HOME DEPARTMENT

TOKYO, JAPAN.

1914.

ABORIGINAL
Gift of E. M. Weber

TO WHOM
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THE PRESENT STATE OF THE MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

After experiencing many vicissitudes since the Restoration, the medical administration of our Empire has gradually improved and developed. At first when organs of medical education were yet scarce it was found necessary to resort to the examination method for procuring an adequate supply of practitioners with sufficient amount of new knowledge for qualification. But lately both university medical colleges and special colleges of medicine have increased and improved, with the result that at present the annual demand for medical men can be supplied from these institutions, and that the unification of medical education can be accomplished by the collegiate education method. Accordingly, in the 39th year of Meiji (1906), the old Regulations for Medical Licens were superseded by the present Law of Medical Practitioners under which medical license is granted to those who possess any one of the following qualifications:—

1. Graduates of the College of Medicine in an Imperial University or of a Special College of Medicine, whether government, or public, or private and specially designated by the Minister of State for Education;

2. Those who have passed the examination for medical practice ;
3. Those who have graduated from a foreign medical school or obtained a license for medical practice a foreign country and whose attainments come up to the requirements prescribed by ordinance.

I.

At present there are three Imperial University Colleges of Medicine, one in Tōkyō, one in Kyōto, and one in Kyūshū. The Tōkyō Imperial University College of Medicine came into existence when the Medical Department of the Tōkyō Imperial University was opened in the 10th year of Meiji (1877); and in the 19th year of Meiji (1886), it became one of the Colleges of the Imperial University of Tōkyō. The Kyōto Imperial University College of Medicine was founded in the 30th year of Meiji (1897). The Kyūshū Imperial University College of Medicine was founded in the 36th year of Meiji (1903), and was at first called the Fukuoka Medical College, then being one of the departments of the Kyōto Imperial University ; but in the 43rd year of Meiji (1910), it became one of the colleges of the Kyūshū Imperial University under its present name.

Professorial chairs in these three colleges differ more or less both in number and in character, according to the difference in the number of professors and assistant-professors, but the course of study which covers four years is the same in all of them. The medical course in

the Tōkyō Imperial University is as follows:—

The Medical Course in the College of Medicine of the Tōkyō Imperial University.

FIRST YEAR

	Hours per Week		
	1st Term	2nd Term	3rd Term
Anatomy	12	8	8
Anatomy (practical).....	—	12	—
(Comparative Anatomy and Embryology) ...	—	—	2
Histology	2	2	—
Histology (practical)	—	—	7
Physiology	4	4	4
Physiology (practical).....	—	—	(18)
Medical Chemistry	2	2	2
General Pathology	—	—	5
Pathological Anatomy (practical).....		Occasional	

SECOND YEAR

	Hours per Week		
	1st Term	2nd Term	3rd Term
Anatomy (practical)	12	—	—
(Comparative Anatomy and Embryology) ...	2	—	—
Physiology	3	—	—
Physiology (practical)	20	—	—
Pharmacology	3	3	3
Pharmacology (practical)	—	—	(6)
Medical Chemistry (practical)	—	(6)	(6)
Materia Medica	—	2	—
General Pathology	2	—	—
Pathological Anatomy	4	6	—
Pathological Anatomy (practical)	Occasional		—
Pathological Histology (practical)	—	(6)	(6)
Diagnosis	—	2	2

General Surgery	2	2	2
Gynæcology	—	—	3
Special Medicine	—	6	6
Special Surgery	—	4	4

THIRD YEAR

	Hours per Week		
	1st Term	2nd Term	3rd Term
Topographical Anatomy	2	2	—
Course of Demonstrations in Pathological			
Anatomy	2	2	—
Special Medicine	—	6	6
Clinical Medicine	4	4	4
Out-patient Dispensary (medical).....	(6)	(6)	(6)
Special Surgery	4	4	4
Clinical Surgery	6	6	6
Out-patient Dispensary (surgical).....	(6)	(6)	(6)
Out-patient Dispensary (orthopædic)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Bandaging (practical)	—	—	(4)
Obstetrics	—	4	2
Gynæcology	3	—	—
Ophthalmology.....	3	—	2
Practice with Ophthalmoscope	—	—	(6)
Hygiene	—	2	2
Forensic Medicine	—	2	2
Out-patient Dispensary (otological, rhinologic- al, and laryngological)	—	(6)	(6)

FOURTH YEAR

	Hours per Week		
	1st Term	2nd Term	3rd Term
Clinical Medicine	4	4	4
Out-patient Dispensary (medical).....	(6)	(6)	(6)
Clinical Surgery	6	6	6
Out-patient Dispensary (surgical).....	(6)	(6)	(6)
Demonstrations in Surgery (practical)	—	—	3
Clinical Gynæcology and Obstetrics	2	2	2



*A Part of College of Medicine,
Imperial University Tokyo.*

Out-patient Dispensary (gynaecological and obstetrical)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Obstetrical Practice on the Manikin	(6)	—	—
Ophthalmology	1	—	—
Clinical Ophthalmology	1	1	1
Out-patient Dispensary (Ophthalmological)	—	(6)	(6)
Dermatology and Syphilology	2	2	2
Clinical Dermatology and Clinical Syphilology	2	2	2
Out-patient Dispensary (dermatological and syphilological)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Psychiatry	2	2	2
Clinical Psychiatry	2	2	2
Hygiene	2	—	—
Bacteriology (practical)	—	(6)	(4)
Forensic Medicine	2	—	—
Clinical Pædiatrics	1	1	1
Out-patient Dispensary (pædiatrical)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Clinical Otology, Clinical Rhinology and Clinical Laryngology	1½	1½	1½
Out-patient Dispensary (otological, rhinological, and laryngological)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Out-patient Dispensary (dental)	(6)	(6)	(6)

Note.—The hours in brackets signify that, the class being subdivided, the students in each subdivision are to practise in turn for a suitable number of hours.

Though students are required to attend the courses in the subjects in brackets, they are not examined in them at the end of the year.

Only those who have graduated from a High School are permitted to enter a College of the Imperial University. At present there are eight High Schools in the country. The High School admits those who have completed the middle school course and prepares them for the Imperial University with a three years' course of study. In other words, those students who desire to enter the College of

Medicine of the Imperial University must enroll themselves as members of the Third Department of the High School and there study physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, and German.

The Government Special Colleges of Medicine are at present six in number, being situated in Chiba, Sendai, Okayama, Kanazawa, Niigata, and Nagasaki. Most of them were founded in the 20th year of Meiji (1887), and were originally special departments of the respective High Schools; but in the 36th year of Meiji (1903), they were made independent institutions, and converted into special colleges of medicine, under the Ordinance relating to Special Colleges. The course of study in these colleges is as follows:—

The Course of Study in Government Special Colleges of Medicine.

Art. I.—The course of study in a Government Special College of Medicine is divided into two classes, namely, Medical and Pharmaceutical.

The Okayama Special College of Medicine has no course in Pharmacy.

Art. II.—The course in Medicine extends over four years, and that in Pharmacy over three years.

Art. III.—The subjects of study and their standard in each course are as follows:—

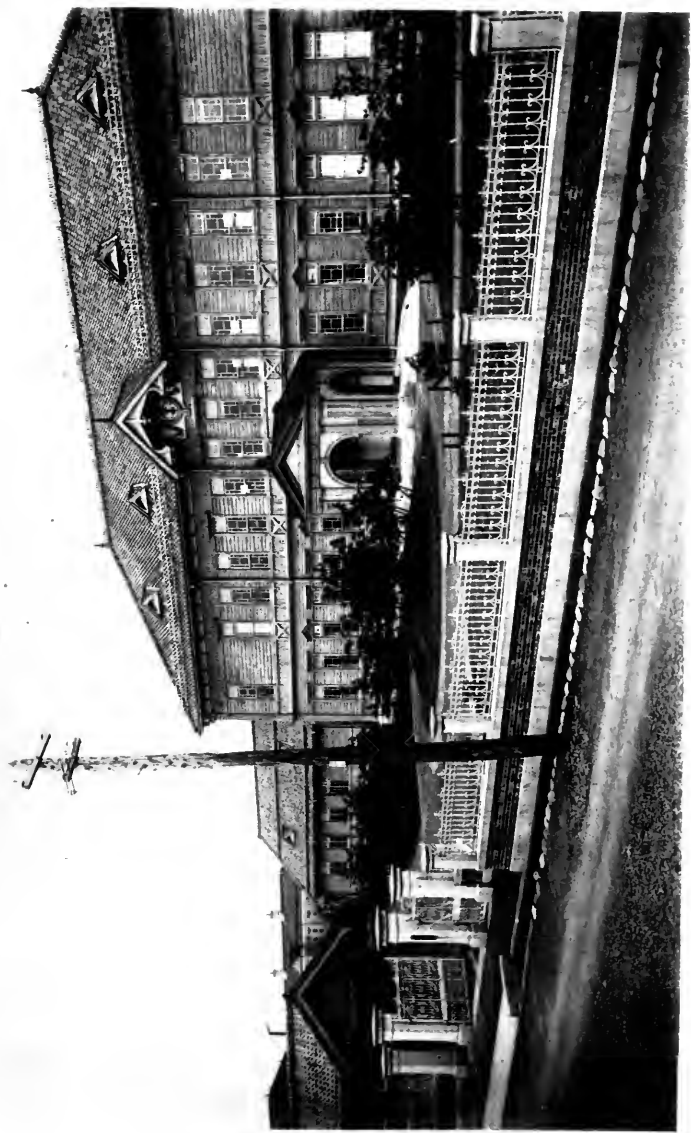
I.—Medicine.

Subject	Year	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
		Hours per Week	Hours per Week	Hours per Week	Hours per Week
Ethics		1	Not fixed	Not fixed	Not fixed
German		8	4	4	
Chemistry (theoretical and practical)		6	—	—	—
Anatomy	Theoretical	8	—	—	—
	Practical	—	4	—	—
	Topographical Anatomy	—	—	1	—
	Histology (theoretical)	2	—	—	—
	Histology (practical) and Microscopy	—	3	—	—
	Embryology	—	1	—	—
Physiology	Physiology (theoretical and practical) and Medical Chemistry (theoretical and practical)	3	5	—	—
Hygiene (theoretical and practical)		—	—	—	2
Bacteriology (theoretical and practical)		—	2	2	—
Pathology	General Pathology... } Pathological Anatomy }	—	6	—	—
	Pathological Anatomy (practical)	—	—	Occasional	Occasional
	Pathological Histology (practical)	—	—	2	—
Pharmacology	Theoretical and Practical	—	3	—	—
	Materia Medica ...	—	—	0.5	—
	Theoretical	—	—	3	3
	Clinical	—	—	3 or more	3 or more
Medicine	Out-patient Dispensary				

Subject \ Year	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
	Hours per Week	Hours per Week	Hours per Week	Hours per Week
Surgery	sary	—	—	Not fixed
	Pædiatries	—	1	—
	Diagnosis.....	—	2	—
	General	—	3	—
	Special	—	3	3
	Clinical	—	4 or more	4 or more
	Out-patient Dispensary	—	Not fixed	Not fixed
	Bandaging (practical)	—	1	—
	Demonstrations (practical)	—	1	—
	Theoretical and Clinical	—	1 or more	—
Dermatology and Syphilology	Out-patient Dispensary..	—	Not fixed	—
Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology	Theoretical and Clinical	—	1 or more	—
	Out-patient Dispensary	—	Not fixed	—
Ophthalmology	Theoretical.....	—	—	—
	Practice with Ophthalmoscope	—	4	—
	Clinical	—	1 or more	1 or more
	Out-patient Dispensary	—	Not fixed	Not fixed
Obstetrics and Gynæcology	Obstetrics (theoretical)	—	—	3
	Gynæcology (theoretical)	—	2	—
	Clinical Lectures and Practice on the Manikin	—	—	2 or more
	Out-patient Dispensary	—	—	Not fixed
Psychiatry (theoretical and clinical)	—	—	—	2
Forensic Medicine (theoretical)	—	—	—	2
Gymnastics	3	—	—	—
Total	3	34	33.5 or more	29 or more



Chiba Medical College



Kanazawa Medical College



II.—Pharmacy.

Subject \ Year	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
	Hours per Week	Hours per Week	Hours per Week
Ethics.....	1	Not fixed	Not fixed
German	8	4	6
Mineralogy	1	—	—
Chemistry (theoretical and practical)	7	—	—
Medical Botany {	Theoretical	3	—
	Medical Botany (practical) and Microscopy	3	—
Analysis {	Theoretical	2	—
	Practical	9	—
Sanitary Chemistry {	Theoretical	2	—
	Practical	1	6
	Bacteriology (theoretical and practical)	—	1
Forensic Chemistry {	Theoretical	—	1
	Practical	—	3
Pharmaco- graphy {	Theoretical	3	—
	Practical	2	—
Pharmaco- pœia {	Japanese Pharmacopœia	—	—
	Outline of Foreign Pharmaco- pœias	1	—
Dispens- ing {	Theoretical	1	—
	Practical	2	2
Pharmaceutical Chemistry {	Theoretical	5	—
	Practical	—	12
Gymnastics	3	—	—
Total.....	28	33	36

Note.—There is no fixed number of hours for Ethics in the second-year and higher classes. The subject is to be taught occasionally.

The Director of a college may, if he deems it necessary, divide a school-year into terms and fix at discretion the number of hours per week for each term, within the limits of the numbers given in the above table.

The Director of a college may, if he deems it neces-

sary, temporarily increase or reduce the number of hours given in the above table or cause special lectures to be delivered.

Art. IV.—In the event of a graduate of a college desiring to study still further any of the subjects of his course, the Director may, if he deems it necessary, permit such graduate to prosecute his study in the college for a term not exceeding two years.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Regulations shall come into force on September 11, of the 40th year of Meiji (1907).

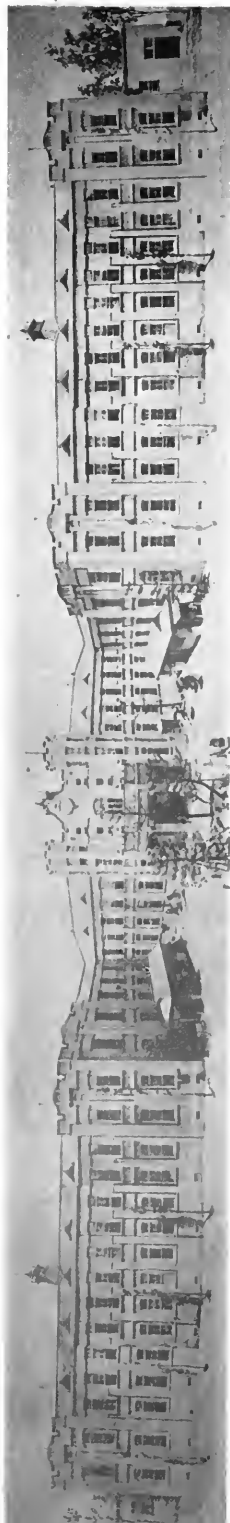
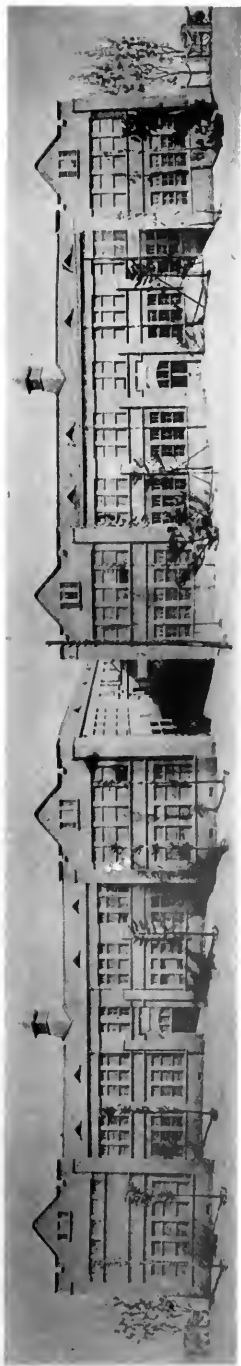
There are three public special colleges of medicine in Japan, established respectively by Kyōto, Ōsaka, and Aichi Prefectures. These institutions were formerly reckoned among the medical schools known as schools of "Grade A," but as these three were the best of their class, they were not only specially permitted to continue their existence when the system of medical education was remodelled in the 20th year of Meiji (1887), but were further extended in scope and improved so that in the 36th year of Meiji (1903), they obtained the recognition of the Minister of State for Education required by the Ordinance relating to Special Colleges. These public special colleges of medicine differ in no way as regards their courses and equipments from the aforementioned Government special colleges of medicine. Indeed, the Ōsaka Prefectural Higher Medical College is in some respects really superior to the government colleges, in that it has one year's preparatory course, which they have not. Its course is as follows :—

The Ōsaka Prefectural Higher College of Medicine.

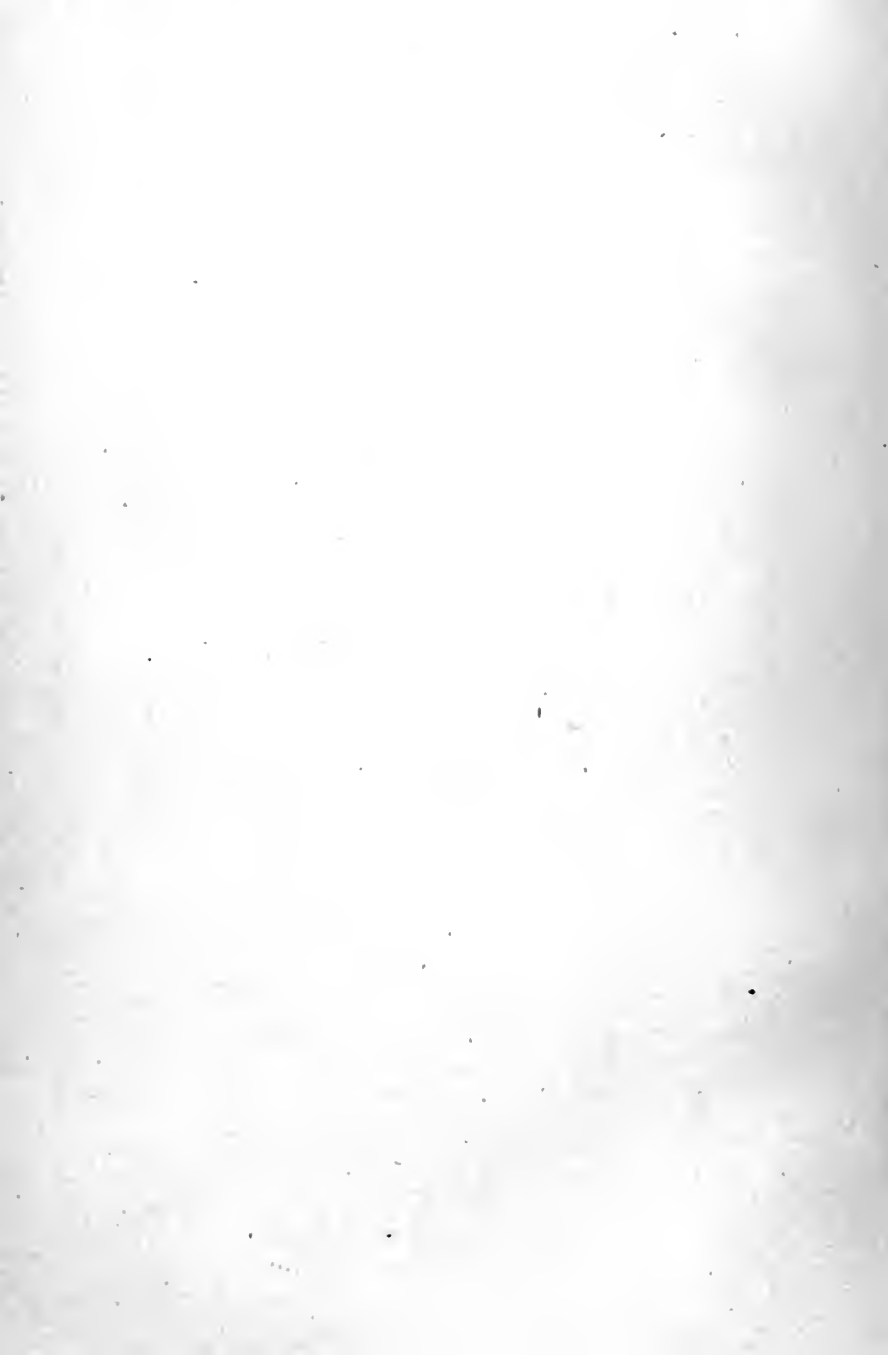
I.—Preparatory Course of Study (one year).

Term Subject	First Term	Hours per Week	Second Term	Hours per Week	Third Term	Hours per Week
Ethics	Outline of Morals.	1	Ditto	1	Ditto	1
Japanese and Chinese.	Reading, Translation, Grammar, and Composition.	2	Ditto	2	Ditto	1
German.	Reading, Translation, Composition, Grammar, and Conversation.	17	Ditto	16	Ditto	15
Mathematics	Algebra and Trigonometry.	3	Algebra, Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry.	2	Outlines of Differential and Integral Calculus.	2
Physics.	Mechanics, Properties of Matter, Heat, Sound, Light, Magnetism, and Electricity.	3	Ditto Practice	2 1	Ditto Practice	2 2
Chemistry	Chemistry.	3	Ditto Analysis Practice	3 2	Ditto Ditto	3 3
Botany.	Botany.	1	Ditto	2	Special Zoology, and Comparative Anatomy (practical).	4
Zoology.			General Zoology.	2		
Gymnastics.	Military Drill.	3	Ditto	3	Ditto	3
Total.		33	Lectures. Practice.	33 3	Lectures. Practice.	33 7

Subject		Period		Foundation-Period				Clinique-Period			
		Year	Term	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Fourth Year	
				1st Term	2nd Term	1st Term	2nd Term	1st Term	2nd Term	1st Term	2nd Term
Anatomy	Anatomy	12	6								
	Anatomy (practical).....	10	12								
	General Anatomy.....	3									
	Histology (practical).....	6									
	Embryology		2								
	Embryology (practical)		1								
	Topographical Anatomy....							3			
	Lectures on Special Subjects.										
	Laboratory Work				Occa- sional Option- al				Occa- sional Option- al	Occa- sional Option- al	
	Physiology and Medical										
Chemistry	Chemistry.....	6	4								
	Physiology and Medical										
	Chemistry (practical)....		6								
	Lectures on Special Subjects										
Pathology	Laboratory Work.....				Occa- sional Option- al					Occa- sional Option- al	Occa- sional Option- al
	General Pathology		4		2						
	Pathological Anatomy..				5						
	Pathological Histology(prac- tical).....				6						
	Pathological Anatomy (the- oretical)										
	Pathological Anatomy (prac- tical).....							2			
	Lectures on Special Subjects				Occa- sional	Occa- sional	Occa- sional	Occa- sional			
	Laboratory Work					Occa- sional Option- al			Occa- sional Option- al	Occa- sional Option- al	
	Pharmacology.....		2		4						
	Pharma- cology	Lectures on Special Subjects									
Laboratory Work						Occa- sional Option- al			Occa- sional Option- al	Occa- sional Option- al	
Treatment (general)	Theoretical				3						
	Practical.....				2						
	Diagnosis.....				3						
	Diagnosis (practical).....				2						
	Special Medicine.....					4	4	3	3		



Osaka Prefectural Medical College and Hospital.



Subject		<i>Period</i>		Foundation-Period				Clinique-Period			
		<i>Year</i>	<i>Term</i>	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Fourth Year	
				1st Term	2nd Term	1st Term	2nd Term	1st Term	2nd Term	1st Term	2nd Term
Medicine	Clinical Medicine (observation)						6	3			
	Clinical Medicine (practical)						4	6	6	4	2
	Clinical Medicine.....						2	3	3	2	I
	Lectures on Special Subjects									Occa- sional	Occa- sional
	Laboratory Work									Optional	Optional
Surgery	General Surgery.....					5					
	Bandaging (practical).....					I					
	Special Surgery.....						4	4	3	3	
	Clinical Surgery(observation)						6	3			
	Clinical Surgery (practical)..						4	6	6	4	2
	Clinical Surgery.....						2	3	3	2	I
	Demonstrations in Surgery (practical)					Occa- sional	Occa- sional	Occa- sional	Occa- sional		
	Lectures on Special Subjects									Occa- sional	Occa- sional
Ophthalmology	Laboratory Work.....									Optional	Optional
	Ophthalmology										
	Clinical Ophthalmology (practical)							3	2		
	Practice with the Ophthalmoscope							3	4	4	2
	Lectures on Special Subjects							3			
Obstetrics and Gynecology	Laboratory Work.....									Occa- sional	Occa- sional
	Gynæcology									Optional	Optional
	Obstetrics								3		
	Clinical Obstetrics and Clinical Gynæcology (practical)										
	Practice on the Manikin.....							2	3	2	2
	Lectures on Special Subjects								2		
Psychiatry	Laboratory Work.....									Occa- sional	Occa- sional
	Psychiatry.....							2	I	Occa- sional	Occa- sional
	Clinical Psychiatry.....									Optional	Optional
	Lectures on Special Subjects									Optional	Optional
	Laboratory Work.....									Optional	Optional

Subject		Period		Foundation-Period				Clinique-Period			
		Year	Term	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Fourth Year	
				1st Term	2d Term	1st Term	2nd Term	1st Term	2nd Term	1st Term	2nd Term
Pædiatrics	Pædiatrics.....							2			
	Clinical Pædiatrics.....								Occa- sional	Occa- sional	
	Lectures on Special Subjects									Occa- sional	Occa- sional
	Laboratory Work.....									Optional	Optional
Dermatology and Syphilology	Dermatology and Syphi- logy.....							2	1		
	Clinical Dermatology and Clinical Syphilology								Occa- sional	Occa- sional	
	Lectures on Special Subjects									Occa- sional	Occa- sional
	Laboratory Work.....									Optional	Optional
Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology	Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology							2			
	Clinical Otology, Clinical Rhinology, and Clinical Laryngology.....										
	Lectures on Special Subjects										
	Laboratory Work.....								Occa- sional	Occa- sional	Occa- sional
Bacterio- logy	Bacteriology.....					2					
	Bacteriology (practical).....					2					
	Lectures on Special Subjects					Occa- sional	Option- al			Option- al	Option- al
	Laboratory Work										
Hygiene	Hygiene.....								3		
	Hygiene (inspection)								Occa- sional	Occa- sional	
	Lectures on Special Subjects									Occa- sional	Occa- sional
	Laboratory Work.....									Optional	Optional
Forensic Medicine	Forensic Medicine.....									3	
	Lectures on Special Subjects									Occa- sional	Occa- sional
	Laboratory Work.....									Optional	Optional
History of Medicine and Method of Medical Study.....				2							
Total	Lectures.....			33	18	21	11	23	22	6	
	Practice			16	10	11	25	31	20	18	10

Notes.—1. The figures in the table give the number of hours per week.

2. " Lectures on Special Subjects " are given at the discretion of the instructors in charge.

3. Those who desire to engage in "Laboratory Work" must choose their subjects previously, subject to the approval of the instructors concerned, and obtain the permission of the director.
-

At present there are two private special colleges of medicine which have been specially designated by the Minister of State for Education. One is the Private Special College of Medicine of the Tōkyō Charity Association, established by Baron Kenkan Takagi, *Igakuhakushi*, and the other is the Private Kumamoto Special College of Medicine, which is in the City of Kumamoto and was established by Nagao Taniguchi, *Igakuhakushi*. These two special colleges of medicine were recognized by the Minister of State for Education in the 36th year of Meiji (1903), together, with the three public colleges mentioned above, as required by the Regulations for the Public and Private Special Colleges of Medicine, and then again specially designated by the said Minister in conformity with the Regulations for the Special Designation of Private Special Colleges of Medicine. The equipments and the course of study of these institutions are similar to those of the government and public special colleges of medicine.

Regulations of the Private Special College of Medicine of the Tōkyō Charity Association.

Section I. General rules.

Art. I.—The present college is established with the express object of giving instruction in medicine.

Art. II.—The course of study shall extend over four years.

Section II. Course of Study.

Art. III.—The subjects taught in the college shall be anatomy (including practice), physiology, pathology, pharmacology, medicine (including lectures), surgery (including clinical lectures), obstetrics and gynaecology (including clinical lectures), hygiene, bacteriology, and forensic medicine. The students are also required to study physics, chemistry, English, and gymnastics.

Art. IV.—These subjects shall be studied in the following manner :—

FIRST YEAR.

- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 1st Term | { | Anatomy, Histology, Physics, Chemistry,
English, and Gymnastics. |
| 2nd Term | { | Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Physics,
Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, English,
and Gymnastics. |

SECOND YEAR.

- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 1st Term | { | Physiology, Practical Anatomy. Practical
Histology, Pharmacology, English, and
Gymnastics. |
| 2nd Term | { | Pharmacology, Dispensing, Bacteriology,
Pathology, Examination of Medicines,
English, and Gymnastics. |

THIRD YEAR.

- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 1st Term | { | Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology, Ophthal-
mology, Pathology, Practical Surgery,
Clinique, English, and Gymnastics. |
|----------|---|---|



*A general view of Medical College and Hospital of
Tokyo Charity Association.*

2nd Term { Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics, Practical Surgery, Clinique, English, and Gymnastics.

FOURTH YEAR.

1st Term { Medicine, Surgery, Forensic Medicine, Hygiene, Psychiatry, Pædiatrics, Dermatology, Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology, Pathological Histology, Clinique, English, and Gymnastics.

2nd Term { Forensic Medicine, Hygiene, Psychiatry, Pædiatrics, Dermatology, Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology, Clinique, English, and Gymnastics.

Section III. Academic Year, Terms, and Vacations.

Art. V.—The academic year begins on the 11th of September and ends on the 10th of September of the following year.

Art. VI.—The academic year is divided into two terms:

First Term—From September 11th to March 31st.

Second Term—From April 1st to September 10th.

Art. VII.—Holidays and vacations are as follows :—

Sundays.

Shūki Korei Sai—Autumnal Equinox.

Kanname Matsuri—October 17.

Yasukuni Matsuri—October 23.

His Majesty's Birthday—October 31.

Niiname Matsuri—November 23.

Kigen Setsu—February 11.

Shunki Kōrei Sai—Vernal Equinox.

Jimmu Tennō Sai—April 3.

Yasukuni Matsuri—April 30.

Foundation-Day—May 1.

Her Majesty's Birthday—June 25.

Meiji Tennō Sai—July 30.

Winter Vacation—From December 26th to January 10th.

Spring Vacation—From April 1st to April 10th.

Summer Vacation—From August 1st to September 10th.

Section IV. Admission, Residence, and Graduation.

Art. VIII.—The admission into the college takes place in September every year.

Art. IX.—Applicants for admission into the college must be males of good moral character and healthy constitution, who have completed the middle school course, have passed the examination held according to the Regulations for Admission into Special Colleges [Home Department Ordinance No. 14 of March of the 36th year of Meiji (1903)], or have been specially designated according to the first and second clauses of Art. VIII. of the same Regulations.

Art. X.—The candidates mentioned in the preceding Article shall be admitted after passing

1. Physical Examination,
2. Examination into their moral character, and
3. Examination in proficiency.

The standard of the examination in proficiency shall be that of one who has completed the middle school course, and the candidate shall be examined in a certain number

of the subjects mentioned in the first paragraph of Art. I. of the Educational Department Ordinance No. 3, of the 34th year of Meiji (1901).

Art. XI.—No one shall be admitted who has been expelled from any other special college of medicine.

Art. XII.—Applicants for admission must present on or before the date previously announced, the application for admission, together with their curriculum vitæ, diploma or examination-certificate, certificate of good conduct, and the entrance examination fee mentioned in Art. XIII.

The date of the examination for each year shall be announced in April of the same year.

The graduate of any of the above mentioned government, public, and private special colleges of medicine is entitled to call himself *Igakushi* of his college, in the same manner as the graduate of the Imperial University.

II.

The examination for medical practice is open only to one who, after having completed the course of study at a middle school (whose course extends over five years) or at a girls' higher school with a course of not less than four years, or being of a higher degree of proficiency, has graduated at a special college of medicine, or completed a medical course of not less than four years in a foreign country. On September 12th, 1913, the new Regulations relating to the Examination for Medical Practice were issued by the Minister of State for Educa-

tion, and are to come into force on October 1st of the following year, when the existing Examination for Medical License will be discontinued.

Regulations relating to the Examination for Medical Practice.

Art. I.—The examination for medical practice shall be held twice a year, in Tōkyō City.

The date of the examination shall be notified by the Minister of State for Education.

Art. II.—The examination shall be divided into the following four parts :—

FIRST PART.

Anatomy (including histology) and physiology.

SECOND PART.

Pathology (including pathological anatomy and forensic medicine), pharmacology, surgery (including otology rhinology and laryngology, dermatology, and syphilology), and medicine (including pædiatrics and psychiatry).

THIRD PART.

Ophthalmology, obstetrics and gynæcology, and hygiene (including bacteriology)

FOURTH PART.

Clinical examination.

The clinical examination shall take place, in addition to that in surgery and medicine, in one of the two subjects, obstetrics and ophthalmology.

Art. III.—The examination in these four parts shall take place in the order stated, a period of at least one week

intervening between any two successive examinations.

Art. IV.—The examination in clinique may, if deemed convenient, take place together with that in the subject to which it refers.

Art. V.—No one who comes under either of the following clauses shall be admitted to the examination.

1. Any person who has been sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for life or for a term of not less than six years, or has been punished for a major offence under the old Criminal Law, unless he has been rehabilitated and has become qualified to receive the license for medical practice ;

2. Any person who is deaf, dumb, or blind.

Art. VI.—Any person who has been sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years, or has been fined in connection with medical matters, may be excluded from the examination.

Art. VII.—The applicant for the examination must present to the Minister of State for Education an application therefor, together with the following documents, in July or December.

1. Curriculum vitæ ;

2. Certificate of the applicant's social status drawn up by the head of the city, ward, town, or village, or a person of corresponding position in the place where he is domiciled ;

3. Certificate of the director of the special college of medicine concerned, respecting the matters prescribed in the second paragraph of Art. I. of the Law of Medical Practitioners.

Art. VIII.—The applicant for the examination shall pay an examination-fee of *yen* 15.

Art. IX.—Those who have passed the examination, shall receive a certificate to that effect.

Art. X.—In the event of the pass-certificate being lost or defaced, application may be made for the grant of a fresh certificate.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, a fee of one *yen* must be paid for the new certificate.

Art. XI.—The fee must be paid in revenue stamps, which are to be affixed to the application.

A fee which has been paid in, cannot be returned.

Art. XII.—Any person guilty of dishonesty in connection with the examination may be suspended therefrom, or his examination may be cancelled, and he may further be excluded from examination for a certain term.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

The present Ordinance shall come into force on the 1st day of October of the 3rd year of Taishō (1914).

The existing Regulations for the Examination for Medical License shall be abolished, except those provisions therein which relate to the examination for dental practice.

The standard of the examination mentioned in the above Regulations has been raised so high that it is equal to the standard of proficiency of the graduates of the government, public, and designated private special colleges of medicine. In other words, those who have graduated from a private college of medicine at a time when the equipments and the working of such private college did not yet come up to the standard required by the Department of Education for special designation, and

those who have graduated from any foreign medical school the curriculum of which extends over not less than four years must be examined and will receive the license if, as the result of such examination, they are deemed to be either equal or superior in knowledge and art to the graduates of the government, public, and designated private special colleges of our country.



III.

With regard to those persons who have graduated from foreign medical schools or have received a medical license in foreign countries, the medical license will be granted in Japan according to the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 244 of September of the 39th year of Meiji (1906), if, in the case of Japanese subjects, the schools from which they have graduated are, upon inquiry, deemed by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, to be equal or superior in their course of study and standard of proficiency to the Japanese government, public, and designated private special colleges of medicine, and if, in the case of foreigners, they belong by nationality to a country which has been specially designated by the Japanese Minister of State for Home Affairs and are themselves deemed by the same Minister to be properly qualified for their profession. The only country that has so far been thus specially designated is Great Britain; and consequently any British subject who has been enrolled in the medical

register of his country may obtain the Japanese license without examination. But the subjects of other foreign countries cannot obtain the license without passing the aforementioned examination.

The present state of the medical education of our country has been briefly stated above. Whether the practitioners are graduates of the Medical Colleges of the Imperial Universities, or of government, public, and designated private special colleges of medicine, or of foreign medical schools, they have in every case passed a course of study which extends over at least four years and comprises all the subjects which are indispensable to medical men, such as anatomy, physiology, hygiene, bacteriology, pathology, pharmacology, medicine, surgery, dermatology, syphilology, otology, rhinology and laryngology, ophthalmology, obstetrics and gynæcology, psychiatry and forensic medicine. And the standard requisite for the qualification of Japanese practitioners has been so raised that they must have, after completing the course at middle schools or girls' higher schools, studied at the special colleges of medicine all the subjects above mentioned, or they must be either equal or superior in knowledge and art to the graduates of such special colleges.

The special college of medicine, which admits those who have completed the middle school course (extending over five years during which all the ordinary branches of knowledge are taught together with the English language as a compulsory subject) and gives them special instruction in medicine for four years, corresponds to the university or the college of the western countries, in its qualifications

for admission, and in the subjects and length of its course of study. The Colleges of Medicine in the three Imperial Universities are considered superior to the special colleges of medicine merely because as instruction is given in the Imperial Universities in the German language and German reference books have to be consulted, the student of the High School, which is preparatory to the university, is instructed in the German as well as in the English language, besides acquiring a more advanced knowledge of physics, chemistry, zoology, and botany (which are also taught in the middle school). In the various branches of medical instruction, however, the Medical Colleges of the Imperial University do not differ materially from the special colleges of medicine either in the subject matter and standard of their instruction or in the qualifications and proficiency of their professorial staffs.

Investigations made at the end of the 1st year of Taishō (1912) give the following as the total number and classes of medical practitioners in Japan :—

Number and Classes of Medical

Prefectures.	Graduates of Medical Colleges of Imperial Universities.	Graduates of Government and Public Medical Colleges.	Graduates of Designated Private Medical Colleges.	Graduates of Foreign Medical Schools.
Hokkaidō.	78	282	28	—
Tōkyō.	946	917	205	25
Kyōto.	268	505	9	3
Ōsaka.	117	687	7	1
Kanagawa.	80	127	21	3
Hyōgo.	115	570	3	2
Nagasaki.	29	345	80	1
Niigata.	78	339	14	—
Saitama.	25	116	14	—
Gumma.	28	81	6	—
Chiba.	51	280	—	1
Ibaraki.	25	118	11	—
Tochigi.	21	121	14	1
Nara.	10	117	4	—
Mie.	45	333	5	—
Aichi.	69	776	6	1
Shizuoka.	71	179	20	—
Yamanashi.	20	73	2	1
Shiga.	28	156	5	—
Gifu.	34	229	18	—
Nagano.	66	170	5	—
Miyagi.	39	191	5	—
Fukushima.	31	155	9	—
Iwate.	26	83	7	—
Aomori.	11	104	9	—
Yamagata.	23	102	14	—
Akita.	30	121	6	—
Fukui.	17	164	—	1
Ishikawa.	21	353	—	1
Toyama.	21	127	3	—
Tottori.	8	84	—	—
Shimane.	21	174	5	1
Okayama.	32	438	6	—
Hiroshima.	56	391	23	—
Yamaguchi.	49	267	10	—
Wakayama.	27	219	—	—
Tokushima.	25	130	2	—
Kagawa.	29	162	8	—
Ehime.	38	176	1	—
Kōchi.	17	77	8	1
Fukuoka.	143	559	31	—
Oita.	28	173	8	1
Saga.	35	176	12	—
Kumamoto.	26	326	27	1
Miyazaki.	12	88	—	—
Kagoshima.	17	185	12	—
Okinawa.	2	18	3	—
Total.	2,988	11,564	686	16

Note.—The figures marked* refer to female practitioners.

Practitioners at the End of 1912.

Those who have Passed Examination for Medical Practice.	Those who Passed Old Examination for Medical Practice.	Those Licensed to Practise on Account of their Experience in Government Service.	Those Already in Practice Prior to the Promulgation of the New Regulations.	Those whose Practice is Restricted to Certain Areas.	Total.
407	23	41	186	9	1,054
* 2			* 1		* 3
2,393	117	109	279	2	4,983
* 45			* 8		* 47
240	62	10	134	—	1,231
* 6			* 3		* 9
505	81	22	204	1	1,627
* 18			* 117		* 18
399	26	19	* 1	2	793
* 9					* 12
312	72	5	294	—	1,373
* 9					* 9
248	16	14	240	5	978
383	44	18	283	4	1,165
* 2			* 1		* 3
325	31	3	183	—	697
* 2					* 8
236	36	4	91	—	482
* 3					* 3
304	65	13	204	—	918
* 1			* 1		* 2
312	17	6	157	9	655
246	31	8	130	6	578
* 1			* 1		* 2
66	27	—	114	9	347
236	63	1	167	—	850
* 3					* 3
370	82	16	227	6	1,553
* 9					* 9
384	32	24	95	17	822
* 8			* 72		* 3
188	7	5	* 2	8	376
* 3					* 5
84	15	7	131	5	431
* 1			* 138		* 1
134	33	4	* 1	15	655
* 5					* 6
373	32	12	178	4	840
* 2					* 2
161	25	21	173	8	613
* 1					* 1
297	28	24	141	14	699
* 2					* 2
131	8	11	97	7	365
115	11	5	56	11	322
* 1					* 1
251	15	12	158	8	588
* 2					* 2
131	27	4	94	2	415
126	23	12	94	4	441
94	45	8	245	4	771
160	22	3	225	4	375
* 1					* 1
89	7	2	146	14	336
159	26	1	296	—	683
* 2			* 2		* 4
178	20	11	225	—	908
* 4					* 4
340	37	5	514	5	1,371
* 8					* 6
368	76	14	217	5	991
* 2					* 2
86	38	4	106	9	489
113	24	2	101	15	412
* 74					* 1
* 2	26	3	93	7	402
203	43	37	* 1		* 3
* 3			* 77	6	631
195	33	6	* 1	25	589
* 1					* 1
551	57	16	227	5	1,767
* 4					* 4
210	32	7	405	10	710
232	24	14	241	4	671
* 2					* 2
359	48	7	174	2	1,195
93	1	9	399	6	400
280	8	21	191	15	957
87	1	1	419	6	148
13,253	1,612	601	30	294	39,912
* 166			8,868		* 175
			* 14		

It will be seen from the preceding table that the graduates of the Medical Colleges of the Imperial Universities number 2,988, which is only about 8% of the total number of practitioners, and the graduates of the Special Colleges of Medicine number 12,250, that is, about 30% of the total number, while the graduates of foreign medical schools, that is to say, those who completed the entire medical course in foreign countries, such as, Great Britain, the United States of America, and Germany, number 51, that is, a little more than 0.1% of the total number of practitioners. Moreover, among the graduates of the Imperial Universities and the special colleges of medicine, and among those who passed the examination for medical practice there are some who went abroad for a further study of their special subjects for several years and, on their return, received the degree of *Igakuhakushi* (which corresponds to Doctorate of Medicine) either upon recommendation of the Presidents of the Imperial Universities or by presentation of theses. These number 217 (according to an investigation made at the end of the 44th year of Meiji, that is, 1911). Many among these four classes of medical men now occupy high positions as college professors, government experts, or directors or chief physicians of government or public hospitals, and they are men of high authority in their profession and are looked up by the people as leaders in medical and hygienic matters. Those who have passed the examination for medical practice form the most numerous class of all, there being 13,409, that is, about 33% of the total number. Though the number of practitioners of this class who are in government or public service is by no means inconsiderable, yet the great majority are engaged

in private practice and have, by their incessant efforts in the localities where they reside, rendered great service in propagating the western system of medicine in Japan.

Under the Regulations for Medical Associations, the medical practitioners of our country establish district and city medical associations, and these district and city associations in their turn organize prefectural medical associations. At present there are forty-two prefectural associations, and six hundred and one district and city associations. All these associations are doing their utmost for the medical and hygienic improvement and development of their respective localities. There are, besides, local medical societies throughout the country, which have been affiliated to the central medical societies of all descriptions, such as the Physicians' Society, the Surgical Society, the Ophthalmological Society, the Gynæcological Society, the Neurological Society, the Dermatological Society, Otorhinolaryngological Society, the Pathological Society, the Hygienic Society, and the Alumni Society of the Infectious Diseases Institute and are assiduous in their study of the ever advancing science of medicine. Furthermore, the Government, the Imperial University Colleges of Medicine, and private men of wealth and influence frequently cause lectures to be given with a view to the advancement of the art and science of medicine in all its branches.



APPENDIX.

I.

Law of Medical Practitioners.

(Law No. 47, 1906.)

Art. I.—A person who proposes to become a medical practitioner must possess one of the following qualifications and obtain a license for medical practice from the Minister of State for Home Affairs :—

1. That he has completed the medical course of the College of Medicine in an Imperial University, or of a special college of medicine, government, public, or private but specially designated by the Minister of State for Education. ;
1. That he has passed the examination for medical practice ;
3. That he has graduated from a foreign medical school or obtained a medical license in a foreign country, and fulfils the conditions required by ordinance.

No person shall be admitted to the examination for medical practice unless, in addition to having completed the middle school course or a girls' higher school course of not less than four years or being in proficiency not inferior to one who has completed either course, he has graduated from a special college of medicine or completed a medical course of not less than four years in a foreign medical school.

Art. II.—No person who comes under any of the following clauses shall be qualified for medical license :—

1. If he has been punished for a major offence ; this, however, does not apply to any person who has been punished for a political offence but has been rehabilitated ;
2. If his civil rights are in suspension ;
3. If he is under age, has been adjudged incompetent or quasi-incompetent, or is deaf, dumb, or blind.

Art. III.—The license may be withheld from a person who has been either punished with imprisonment or fined in connection with medical matters.

Art. IV.—The medical register shall be kept in the Department for Home Affairs, and matters relating to medical license shall be entered therein.

Matters to be registered shall be determined by ordinance.

Art. V.—A medical practitioner shall not issue a medical certificate or a prescription, or treat a patient, unless he has personally examined such patient, or issue a certificate of death or of still-birth, unless he has personally examined the corpse. This, however, does not apply to the death-certificate issued by a practitioner in the case of a patient who dies while under his treatment.

Art. VI.—A medical practitioner shall keep a patients' book, and such patients' book shall be preserved for ten years.

Art. VII.—A medical practitioner shall not advertise in any manner whatever his art, method of treatment, or personal record, with the exception of his degrees and titles and the name of his specialty.

Art. VIII.—Medical practitioners may establish a medical association.

Regulations for medical associations shall be determined by the Minister of State for Home Affairs.

Art. IX.—The medical association may answer inquiries made by Government authorities or memorialise them in regard to medical and sanitary affairs.

Art. X.—The license of a medical practitioner who comes under the first or third clause of Art. II. shall be cancelled.

When a medical practitioner is punished with imprisonment, or is fined, or commits any unlawful act in connection with his profession, his license shall be cancelled, or his practice shall be suspended for a certain period. The rule holds in respect of similar offences and penalties prior to the grant of his license.

A medical practitioner, whose license has been cancelled according to the present Article, may obtain a fresh license if the disabilities specified in the third clause of Art. II. have ceased to exist or if he shows unmistakable signs of repentance.

The cancellation prescribed in the present Article shall be made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs. In the case, however, mentioned in the second paragraph or in the latter part of the third paragraph, such step shall be taken after consultation with the Central Sanitary Council.

Art. XI.—Any person who practises medicine without license or during the suspension of his practice, or violates the provisions of Art. V., VI., or VII., or of the last clause of the third paragraph of Art. XIII., shall be liable to a fine of not more than five hundred *yen*.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

Art. XII.—The present Law shall come into force on the 1st day of October of the 39th year of Meiji (1906).

Art. XIII.—Medical licenses which have been issued before the present Law takes effect, shall be valid, even after it has come into force.

A person who has graduated, before the coming into force of the present Law, from a government or prefectural medical college which does not come under the first clause of the first paragraph of Art. I., shall not be entirely disqualified for a license, though he may not possess any of the qualifications specified in the first paragraph of the same article.

A person who has obtained a provisional license for medical practice before the enforcement of the present Law, shall be permitted to continue his practice after it has come into force. He shall not, however, open offices or branch-offices outside the district covered by his license.

The last clause of the preceding paragraph shall not prevent such medical practitioner from visiting and treating his patients at their homes.

Art. XIV.—For the term of eight years after the coming into force of the present Law, the provisions of the second paragraph of Art. I. shall not take effect. The examination for medical practice shall be held in conformity with the Regulations for the Examination for Medical Practice.

A person who has passed the examination referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be treated as being qualified according to the first paragraph of Art. I.

II.

Regulations for Enforcement of the Law of Medical Practitioners.

(Home Department Ordinance No. 27, 1906.)

Art. I.—A person who desires to obtain a medical license shall present to the Minister of State for Home Affairs through the prefectural governor an application in writing stating his name and residence, and his qualification as specified in the first paragraph of Art. I. or the second paragraph of Art. XIII. of the Law of Medical Practitioners, together with a copy or an abstract of his census-register.

When the Minister of State for Home Affairs grants the license, an entry to that effect shall be made in the medical register and the license shall be issued.

Art. II.—Matters to be entered in the medical register shall be the following:—

1. Number and date of registration ;
2. Social status (if a foreigner, his nationality), name, date of birth, and sex, if a woman ;
3. Qualification prescribed in the first paragraph of Art. I. or the second paragraph of Art. XIII. of the Law of Medical Practitioners and date of its acquisition ;
4. Cancellation of the license, suspension of medical practice, and cause, term, and date thereof ;
5. Re-issue of the license, and cause and date thereof ;
6. Erasure of an entry, and cause and date thereof.

Art. III.—In case any change takes place in the matters mentioned in the second clause of the preceding Article,

the medical practitioner shall, within thirty days, apply in writing for the rectification to that effect of the entry in the medical register to the Minister of State for Home Affairs through the prefectural governor of the place of his residence, stating the cause of such change and presenting his license and a copy or an abstract of his census-register.

In case any change takes place in the matters mentioned in the third clause of the preceding Article, the medical practitioner may apply in writing for the rectification to that effect of the entry in the medical register to the Minister of State for Home Affairs through the prefectural governor of the place of his residence, stating the cause of such change and presenting his license.

In the cases mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, the license shall be rectified and returned to the practitioner.

Art. IV.—In case of the loss or defacement of his license, the medical practitioner shall, within thirty days, apply in writing, together with a statement of the cause of such loss or defacement, for the re-issue of the license, to the Minister of State for Home Affairs through the prefectural governor of the place of his residence.

For the re-issue of the license mentioned in the preceding paragraph, a fee of one *yen* shall be paid.

If the lost license is found, it shall be immediately presented to the prefectural governor.

Art. V.—In the case of the application mentioned in Arts. I., III., and IV., revenue stamps to the amount of the registration-fee or other fees shall be affixed to such application.

Registration-fees and other fees which have been paid shall not be returned.

Art. VI.—When a medical practitioner desires to apply

for the cancellation of his registration, he shall return the license to the Minister of State for Home Affairs through the prefectural governor of the place of his residence.

In the event of medical practitioner being adjudged to have absconded or in the event of his death, the person whose duty it is, according to the Census Law, to give notice in such case, shall comply within thirty days with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Art. VII.—When a medical practitioner changes his residence, he shall, within ten days, report to that effect to the prefectural governor. If he is brought by such removal within the jurisdiction of another prefectural governor, he shall report the removal to the respective prefectural governors of the places of his former and new residence.

Art. VIII.—When a medical practitioner opens practice in his own or in another practitioner's office or branch-office, he shall, within ten days, report to that effect to the prefectural governor. The same rule holds when his practice is suspended or discontinued, or the locality of his office is changed. In case the jurisdiction is changed by such removal, he shall report to the respective prefectural governors of the places of his former and new residence. .

To the treatment of patients in a government or public hospital, the provisions of the preceding paragraph do not apply.

By the term "office" is understood a place where private patients are treated or operated upon.

Art. IX.—I.—If, upon examination of a corpse, or a still-born child not less than four months old, a medical practitioner notices anything abnormal, he shall report to the police authorities within twenty-four hours.

Art. IX-2.—A medical practitioner shall not refuse, without a just cause, the issue of a certificate of medical examination, post-mortem examination, or still birth, to any person to whom such certificate is necessary according to the provisions of laws and ordinances.

Art. IX-3.—A medical practitioner shall, in the prescription which he gives to a patient after medical examination, state therein the name and age of the patient, the name, amount, use, and dose of the medicine, and the date of issue of such prescription, and sign his name or affix his seal thereto.

Art. IX-4.—A medical practitioner shall, upon treating a patient, enter in his patients' book the name and age of the patient, the name of the disease, and the method of treatment. If, however, any of such particulars be unknown, a statement shall be made to that effect in the patients' book, when he ceases to treat such patient.

Art. X.—When a medical practitioner gives any medicine to a patient under treatment, he shall plainly state on the bottle or paper-wrapper the use of the medicine, the name of the patient, and the name of his office or his own name.

Art. XI.—When the prefectural governor deems it necessary to inflict the punishment prescribed in Art. X. of the Law of Medical Practitioners, he shall submit the matter to the Minister of State for Home Affairs.

Art. XII.—A medical practitioner whose license has been cancelled according to Art. X. of the Law of Medical Practitioners, shall return the license within five days to the Minister of State for Home Affairs through the prefectural governor of the place of his residence.

Art. XIII.—A medical practitioner whose practice has

been suspended according to Art. X. of the Law of Medical Practitioners, shall present his license within five days to the prefectural governor of the place of his residence.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall enter the substance of the fact on the back of the license, and sign his name, and retain the license until the term of such suspension expires, and then return it to the practitioner.

Art. XIV.—In any one of the following cases, the name, social status, cause, or any other particulars deemed necessary, shall be published in the Official Gazette :—

1. When any entry or cancellation is made in the medical register ;
2. When a license is issued for the second time ;
3. When the steps prescribed in Art. X. of the Law of Medical Practitioners are taken.

Art. XV.—Any person who violates the provisions of the first paragraph of Art. III., the first or third paragraph of Art. IV., the second paragraph of Art. VI., Art. VII., or the first paragraph of Art. VIII., shall be liable to a fine of not more than ten *yen*.

Art. XVI.—Any person who violates the provisions of Art. IX., Art. IX-2., Art. IX-3., Art. IX-4., Art. X., Art. XII., or the first paragraph of Art. XIII., shall be liable to a fine of not more than twenty-five *yen*.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Law of Medical Practitioners takes effect.

III.

**Imperial Ordinance relating to Persons
Entitled to License under the Third
Clause of the First Paragraph of
Art. I. of the Law of
Medical Practitioners.**

(Imperial Ordinance No. 244, 1906.)

Art. I.—Those persons who are entitled to a license for medical practice under the third clause of the first paragraph of Art. I. of the Law of Medical Practitioners are the following :—

1. Those persons of a foreign nationality specially designated by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, who have not only obtained a medical license in their own country, but also possess qualifications who are deemed proper by the Minister of State for Home Affairs ;
2. Those Japanese subjects who have not only obtained a diploma at a foreign medical school or a medical license in a foreign country, but also are deemed to be properly qualified by the Minister of State for Home Affairs.

Art. II.—The foreign country entitled to the special designation mentioned in the first clause of the preceding Article, must be such as grants to Japanese physicians a medical license without any examination in proficiency.

IV.

Regulations Relating to Medical Associations.

(Home Department Ordinance No. 33, 1906.)

Art. I.—A medical association shall be either a District or City or Ward Medical Association, or a Prefectural Medical Association.

No association of medical practitioners shall assume any of the aforementioned titles, unless it has been established in conformity with the present Regulations.

Art. II.—When it is proposed to establish a District or City Medical Association, not less than ten of those who are to be its members shall become its promoters, and after preparing a draft of the regulations of the association, shall submit it for consideration to a general meeting of all persons who are to be its members.

The general meeting mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not pass any resolution, unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of those who are to be its members are present, and a majority of at least two-thirds of those present support such resolution.

In case the number of those who are to be its members is not less than one hundred, those who attend the general meeting may be delegated by those absent to vote for them. In such case, the mandators shall be reckoned as being present at such meeting.

Art. III.—When it has been resolved at the general meeting to establish the District or City Medical Association, the promoters shall apply for approval to the

prefectural governor and at the same time present the regulations of the association.

When the prefectural governor gives his approval, he shall issue a notification establishing such association.

Art. IV.—When a District and City Medical Association has been established in at least two-thirds of the districts and cities in a prefecture, a Prefectural Medical Association may be established.

Art. V.—When it is proposed to establish a Prefectural Medical Association, the District and City Medical Associations of the prefecture shall apply for approval to the prefectural governor, after deciding upon the regulations of the association, which must be agreed to by a vote of at least two-thirds of all the District and City Medical Associations concerned.

The decision of the District and City Associations referred to in the preceding paragraph must be supported at a general meeting by at least two-thirds of the total number of their members and representatives.

When the prefectural governor gives his approval, he shall issue a notification establishing such association.

Art. VI.—The general meeting of a District or City Medical Association may consist of representatives elected from among the members according to the provisions of the regulations of such association.

The general meeting of a Prefectural Medical Association shall consist of representatives elected by the District and City Medical Associations.

In the cases mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs the prefectural governor may, if he deems it necessary, appoint special members not exceeding one-fifth of the total number of members and representatives, from among

those who are learned or experienced in medical and sanitary matters.

Special members shall attend general meetings, take part in discussions, and vote in resolutions, provided there are no special provisions to the contrary in the regulations of the association.

Art. VII.—A medical association may be dissolved by a resolution of its general meeting. Such resolution shall be reported to the prefectural governor within ten days.

The resolution mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be passed by a vote of at least two-thirds of the total number of the members or representatives.

Art. VIII.—Medical practitioners who practise at their own or other persons' offices or branch-offices, other than government or public hospitals, shall be members of the District or City Medical Association of the place where such offices or branch-offices are situated.

Practitioners other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph may become members of a medical association.

The prefectural governor may, if he deems it necessary, order practitioners other than those referred to in the preceding two paragraphs to become members of a medical association.

Art. IX.—The Prefectural Medical Association shall include all the members of the District and City Medical Associations within the prefecture.

Art. X.—The District or City Medical Association may memorialize the prefectural governor, when any of its members comes under the third clause of Art. II. of the Law of Medical Practitioners or commits any unlawful act in connection with his profession, and the cancellation

of his license or the suspension of his medical practice is considered necessary.

In the case of a member whose license is to be cancelled or whose practice is to be suspended, the District or City Medical Association may, if it deems vindication necessary, submit the true circumstances of the case for consideration to the Minister of State for Home Affairs. The same rule holds when a practitioner is deemed to come under the third paragraph of Art. X. of the Law of Medical Practitioners.

Art. XI.—In the regulations of a District or City Medical Association, a provision may be made for the imposition of a fine not exceeding one hundred *yen* on any member who violates the regulations of the association.

Art. XII.—The administrative authorities may order a medical association to make reports or investigations relative to medical and sanitary matters.

Art. XIII.—The expenses of a District or City Medical Association shall be borne by its members, while the expenses of a Prefectural Medical Association shall be borne by the District and City Associations of the prefecture.

Art. XIV.—Any alterations in the regulations of a medical association shall be subject to the approval of the prefectural governor.

The prefectural governor shall determine what resolutions of a medical association require to be reported to him or be approved by him.

Art. XV.—If any resolution of a medical association is in violation of the laws and ordinances or the regulations of the association, or is deemed detrimental to the public welfare, the prefectural governor may rescind such resolu-

tion, or order, subject to the approval of the Minister of State for Home Affairs, the re-election of its representatives or the dissolution of such association.

If the conduct of any officer of a medical association is in violation of the laws and ordinances or the regulations of the association, or is deemed detrimental to the public welfare, the prefectural governor may, subject to the approval of the Minister of State for Home Affairs, order such officer to be dismissed.

A person who has been dismissed according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be disqualified for three years from becoming an officer of the association.

Art. XVI.—In case special provisions are needed for Hokkaidō, Okinawa Prefecture, and the Islands, such provisions shall be determined by the prefectural governor.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

Art. XVII.—According to the conditions of the locality, medical practitioners of two or more districts or cities may jointly establish a medical association.

According to the conditions of the locality, a Prefectural Medical Association may be established in conformity with the provisions of Arts. II. and III. In such case the District and City Medical Associations shall be dissolved.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, branches of the Prefectural Medical Association may be established.

All the provisions in the present Regulations, with the exception of the first paragraph of this Article, shall apply to the medical association mentioned in the second paragraph of this Article.

Art. XVIII.—In the cities of Tōkyō, Kyōto, and Ōsaka,

Ward Medical Associations may be established ; and such Ward Associations may concert and establish the City Medical Association according to the provisions of Arts. IV and V.

When a City Medical Association is established according to the provisions of Arts. II. and III., the Ward and City Medical Associations mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be dissolved. In such case, branches of the City Medical Association may be established.

All the provisions of the present Regulations relating to the District and City Medical Associations shall, with the exception of Arts. IV, and V., apply correspondingly to the Ward Medical Associations ; while all the provisions relating to the Prefectural Medical Association shall apply correspondingly to the City Medical Association mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article.

V.

Imperial Ordinance relating to Imperial Universities.

(Imperial Ordinance No. 3, 1886.)

Art. I.—The Imperial Universities shall have for their objects the teaching of such arts and sciences as are required for the purposes of the State, and the prosecution of origin l research in such arts and sciences.

Art. II.—Each Imperial University shall consist of a University Hall and Colleges: the University Hall being established for the purpose of original research, and the Colleges for instruction, theoretical and practical.

Art. III.—Certificates of graduation shall be awarded to students who shall have completed any one of the courses in the Colleges and passed the prescribed examinations.

Art. IV.—Degrees shall be conferred upon those who, being graduates of one of the Colleges or being deemed of equal proficiency with such graduates, shall have prosecuted original research in the University Hall and passed the prescribed examinations.

Art. V.—The President of each Imperial University shall control all the affairs of the University and maintain order therein.

Art. VI.—A University Council shall be organized in each Imperial University. The Council shall be composed of the Directors of all the Colleges and one professor from each College. The President of the University shall convoke the University Council and preside at its meetings.

Art. VII.—The members of the Council to be elected from among the professors of the University shall be nominated by the professors of the respective Colleges and formally appointed by the Minister of State for Education. The term of the membership shall be three years. At the expiration of such term, however, the same professors may be re-elected.

Art. VIII.—Matters to be submitted to a meeting of the University Council for deliberation shall be the following:—

1. The institution or abolition of a course of study in any College;
2. Questions concerning the chairs in the University;
3. Regulations for the internal government of the University, and if it be necessary to issue an Imperial or Departmental Ordinance, drafting of a memorial to that end;
4. Granting of Degrees;
5. Questions brought forward for consultation by the Minister of State for Education or by the President of the University.

The University Council may submit its views to the Minister of State for Education on matters relating to higher education.

Art. IX.—The Colleges of each University shall be the following:—College of Law, College of Medicine, College of Engineering, College of Literature, College of Science, and College of Agriculture.

Art. X.—The Director of each College shall exercise general supervision over the instruction in his College.

Art. XI.—The staff of each College shall consist of

professors and assistant-professors.

Art. XII.—The Presidents of Imperial Universities may, when necessary, appoint lecturers.

Art. XIII.—The title of Emeritus Professor may be conferred by Imperial Ordinance, either directly or on the recommendation of the Minister of State for Education, upon persons who have rendered valuable services to an Imperial University or accomplished highly meritorious work in the advancement of learning.

Art. XIV.—Faculty meetings shall be held in each College, and all the professors in each College shall be members of the Faculty. The Director of each College shall convene meetings of the Faculty of his College and preside over them.

Art. XV.—Matters to be submitted to a Faculty meeting of any College for deliberation shall be the following :—

1. Curriculum of study ;
2. Examination of students ;
3. Qualifications for Degrees ;
4. Questions put by the Minister of State for Education or by the President of the University.

Art. XVI.—The Director of each College may, if he deems it necessary, cause any assistant-professor or lecturer, in addition to the professors, to be present at a Faculty meeting.

Art. XVII.—Chairs shall be established in each College. In case any chair is unoccupied by a professor, an assistant professor or a lecturer may be entrusted with the discharge of the duties of such chair.

Art. XVIII.—The number of chairs and their character shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. XIX.—The present Imperial Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 82, August 10th, 1893) shall come into force on the 11th of September, 1893.

VI.

Imperial Ordinance relating to the Professorial Chairs in the Colleges of the Imperial University of Tōkyō.

(Imperial Ordinance No. 93, 1893.)

The number and character of the Professorial Chairs in the Colleges of the Imperial University of Tōkyō are hereby determined as follows :—

.....

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Anatomy	3	Chairs
Physiology	2	„
Medical Chemistry.....	1	Chair
Pathology and Pathological Anatomy.....	2	Chairs
Pharmacology	2	„
Medicine	4	„
Gynæcology and Obstetrics	1	Chair
Pædiatrics	1	„
Surgery.....	3	Chairs
Orthopædic Surgery	1	Chair
Ophthalmology	1	„
Dermatology and Syphilology	1	„
Psychiatry	1	„
Hygiene	2	Chairs
Forensic Medicine	1	Chair
Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology	1	„
Dentistry	1	„

Pharmacy.....	3	Chairs
Pharmaceutical Technology.....	2	Chair

.....

The present Imperial Ordinance shall come into force on the 11th of September, 1893.

VII.

Imperial University of Kyōto.

(Imperial Ordinance No. 209, 1897.)

Art. I.—An Imperial University shall be established in Kyōto and be called the Imperial University of Kyōto.

Art. II.—The Colleges of the Imperial University of Kyōto shall, without reference to the provisions of Art. IX. of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Imperial Universities, be the following :—College of Law, First College of Medicine, Second College of Medicine, College of Literature, College of Science and Engineering. The Second College of Medicine shall be established at Fukuoka.

The First College of Medicine shall be called the Kyōto College of Medicine of the Imperial University of Kyōto, and the Second College of Medicine the Fukuoka College of Medicine of the Imperial University of Kyōto.

Art. III.—The date for the establishment of the Colleges of the Imperial University of Kyōto and their courses of study shall be determined by the Minister of State for Education.

VIII.

Imperial Ordinance relating to the Professorial Chairs in the Colleges of the Imperial University of Kyōto.

(Imperial Ordinance No. 68, 1903.)

The number and character of the Professorial Chairs in the Colleges of the Imperial University of Kyōto are hereby determined as follows:—

.....

Kyōto College of Medicine.

Anatomy	3	Chairs
Physiology	2	„
Medical Chemistry.....	1	Chair
Pathology and Pathological Anatomy.....	2	Chairs
Pharmacology	1	Chair
Medicine	3	Chairs
Gynæcology and Obstetrics	1	Chair
Pædiatrics	1	„
Surgery.....	2	Chairs
Orthopædic Surgery	1	Chair
Ophthalmology	1	„
Dermatology and Syphilology	1	„
Psychiatry	1	„
Hygiene	1	„
Forensic Medicine	1	„
Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology	1	„

IX.

Fukuoka College of Medicine.

(Made a College of the Imperial University of Kyūshū, by
Imperial Ordinance No. 448, 1910.)

Anatomy	3	Chairs
Pathology	2	Chairs
Pharmacology	1	Chair
Physiology	1	„
Medical Chemistry.....	1	„
Medicine	3	Chairs
Gynæcology and Obstetrics	1	Chair
Pædiatrics	1	„
Surgery	2	Chairs
Dermatology and Syphilology	1	Chair
Psychiatry	1	„
Hygiene	1	„
Ophthalmology	1	„
Forensic Medicine.....	1	„
Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology	1	„

X.

Imperial Ordinance relating to Special Colleges.

(Imperial Ordinance No. 61, 1903.)

Art. I.—A Special College is an institution for instruction in the higher branches of arts and sciences. All special colleges shall, unless otherwise specially provided for, come under the present Ordinance.

Art. II.—Hokkaidō *Chō*, *Fu*, *Ken*, and cities may establish

special colleges only when they are rendered necessary by local conditions. This rule, however, does not apply to Okinawa-Ken.

Art. III.—Private persons may establish special colleges.

Art. IV.—For the establishment or abolition of public or private special colleges, the permission of the Minister of State for Education must be obtained.

Art. V.—The qualification for admission into a special college shall be determined by taking as the standard the attainments of those who have completed the course at a middle school or at a girls' higher school with a course of not less than four years, or of those who are considered to be of equal proficiency with such persons. However, as regards those special colleges which give instruction in fine art and music, the Minister of State for Education may specially determine the qualification for admission thereinto.

Art. VI.—The course of study at a special college shall extend over at least three years.

Art. VII.—In a special college, preparatory, post-graduate, and subsidiary departments may be established.

Art. VIII.—In the case of a government special college, the length of the course, the course of study, the subjects taught, and the degree of proficiency required, and also the curricula of the preparatory, post-graduate, and subsidiary departments shall be determined by the Minister of State for Education.

In the case of a public special college, the superintendent, and in the case of a private special college, the founder, shall, subject to the approval of the Minister of State for Education, determine the length of the course, the course of study, the subjects taught, and the standard

to be set up, and also the curricula of the preparatory, post-graduate, and subsidiary departments.

Art. IX.—The qualifications of instructors in public and private special colleges shall be determined by the Minister of State for Education.

Art. X.—The travelling expenses and allowances of officials of public special colleges shall, subject to the approval of the Minister of State for Education, be determined by the prefectural governor.

Art. XI.—The students of a public special college shall pay a tuition-fee.

In special cases, however, such fee may be reduced or entirely remitted.

Art. XII.—No school, unless it comes under Art. I., shall assume the title of special college.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

Art. XIII.—The present Ordinance shall come into force on the 1st day of April, of the 36th year of Meiji (1903).

Art. XIV.—Imperial Ordinance No. 48 of the 20th year of Meiji (1887) shall be abolished.

Art. XV.—A public or private college already in existence which comes under the present Ordinance shall, according to the provision of Art. IV., make an application to that effect not later than a year from the date at which the present Ordinance comes into force.

In the event of failure to take the steps prescribed in the preceding paragraph such college shall be regarded as having been abolished at the expiration of the term specified in the same paragraph.

If, the steps prescribed in the first paragraph having been

taken, an order refusing permission is issued, such college shall be regarded as having been abolished on the day of issue of such order.

Art. XVI.—The Chiba Special School of Medicine, the Sendai Special School of Medicine, the Okayama Special School of Medicine, the Kanazawa Special School of Medicine, the Nagasaki Special School of Medicine, the Tōkyō School of Foreign Languages, the Tōkyō Fine Art School, and the Tōkyō School of Music shall be denominated special colleges from the date at which the present Ordinance comes into force.

XI.

Regulations relating to Tests of Qualification for Admission into Special Colleges.

(Educational Department Ordinance No. 14, 1903.)

The Regulations relating to Tests of Qualification for Admission into Special Colleges are hereby determined in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of Art. V. of Imperial Ordinance No. 61 of the 36th year of Meiji (1903), relating to Special Colleges.

Art. I.—Those applicants for admission into the regular course of a special college who have not completed the middle school course, or the course of a girls' higher school which covers at least four years, shall be subjected to tests under the present Regulations.

Art. II. Applicants for admission must possess the following qualifications:—

1. That they are either males not less than seven-

teen years of age, or females not less than sixteen years of age ;

2. That they are of strong constitution ;
3. That they possess good moral character ;
4. That they are not actually students of any middle school or girls' higher school.

Art. III.—The testing shall take place either by examination or without examination. Testing by examination shall be conducted as may be convenient at government or public middle schools or at girls' higher schools with a course of at least four years, while testing without examination shall be conducted at the special college concerned at the time of admission of applicants thereinto.

Art. IV.—The subjects of examination and the standard of proficiency required shall be the subjects taught in middle schools and of girls' higher schools with a course of at least four years, and the standard attained upon completion of such middle school or girls' higher school course. However, those subjects which may at discretion be added or omitted in middle schools or girls' higher schools shall be excluded.

Art. V.—To those who have passed the test by examination, a certificate to that effect shall be given by the government or public middle schools or girls' higher schools concerned.

Art. VI.—The government or public middle schools or the girls' higher schools shall preserve at least for five years the examination questions, the written answers of the applicants, and a table of results of the examination.

Art. VII.—The government or public middle schools or the girls' higher schools may charge a fee for the

examination held therein.

Art. VIII.—Those who come under either of the following two clauses may apply for admission without examination :—

1. That they are specially designated by the Minister of State for Education, in regard to their admission into special colleges, as possessing proficiency at least equal to that of those who have completed the course at middle schools, or at girls' higher schools whose course extends over at least four years ;
2. That they have passed the preliminary examination at a high school according to the provisions of the Educational Department Notification No. 82 of the 35th year of Meiji (1902).

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance shall come into force on the 1st day of April, of the 36th year of Meiji (1903).

XII.

Departmental Ordinance relating to the Length of the Course, the Course of Study, etc., of Government Special Colleges and Business Special Colleges.

(Educational Department Ordinance No. 12, 1903.)

All existing rules and regulations relating to the length of the course, the course of study, the subjects to be taught, and the standard to be set up, in government

Special Colleges and Business Special Colleges, and the curricula of the preparatory, post-graduate, and subsidiary departments, in respect of which the directors of the said Colleges have obtained the approval of the Minister of State for Education, shall remain valid as heretofore.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance shall come into force on the 1st day of April, of the 36th year of Meiji (1903).

XIII.

Regulations for Public and Private Special Colleges.

(Educational Department Ordinance No. 13, 1903.)

Art. I.—A person who desires to obtain the permission of the Minister of State for Education for the establishment of a special college according to the provisions of Art. IV. of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Special Colleges, being, in the case of a public special college, the superintendent, and in the case of a private college, the founder, must apply to the said Minister to that effect stating the following matters:—

1. Object ;
2. Name ;
3. Situation ;
4. College regulations ;
5. Maximum number of students ;
6. Plans of the grounds and buildings, and division of their ownership ;

7. Date of the opening of the college ;
8. Current expenses and means of maintenance ;
9. Curriculum vitæ of the founder.

In the case of a medical special college, the situation of an attached hospital for clinical instruction, the plans of its grounds and buildings, the maximum number of patients for clinical instruction, and the expected number of corpses for dissection, shall also be stated.

In the plans of the grounds mentioned in the first and second paragraphs, the area, the nature of the soil, and the condition of the neighbourhood, shall be stated, and these plans shall be accompanied by a certificate respecting the quality of the water of the wells.

Any change in the matters mentioned in any of the items 1 - 7 of the first paragraph and in the second paragraph must obtain the approval of the Minister of State for Education.

Any change in the matters mentioned in No. 8 of the first paragraph shall immediately be notified to the Minister of State for Education.

Art. II.—The special college shall have a college-ground, college-buildings, appliances, and other necessary equipments.

Art. III.—The college-ground shall in its extent be suited to the size of the college, and must be harmless both morally and hygienically.

Art. IV.—The buildings must contain the following rooms:—

1. Class-rooms.
2. Offices.
3. Other rooms necessary, such as laboratory, practice-

room, research-room, library, apparatus-room, specimen-room, medicine-room, and refining-room.

The college buildings shall be strong enough and suitable for purposes of instruction, management, and hygiene.

Art. V.—The college appliances shall include charts, books, apparatus, utensils, specimens, and models, which are necessary for educational purposes.

Art. VI.—The special college shall keep the following lists, tables, and books :—

1. School-regulations, and table of daily lessons and text-books ;
2. Names and curricula vitæ of the officials, attendance-book, and table of subjects and hours of instruction ;
3. Students' register, attendance-book, and documents relating to their temporary exemption from conscription ;
4. Subjects of examination, written answers, and table of the results of examination ;
5. Property-book, account-books, and books relating to the estimate and settlement of expenses.

In the students' register, the following items shall be entered in regard to each student : his name, social status, address, the date of birth, previous education, the date and grade when he entered the college, was transferred to it ; or left it, the date of graduation, whether examined or not at entrance, the cause of his transfer to the college or of his leaving the college, matters relating to conscription, and the name and address of his surety.

With regard to the students of the subsidiary department, the attendance-book and the documents relating to temporary exemption from conscription may be dispensed

with, and some of the items to be entered in the students' register may at discretion be omitted.

Art. VII.—Persons possessing any of the following qualifications may be teachers in a special college :—

1. Holders of a degree.
2. Graduates of a college of the Imperial University or graduates of any government college who are permitted to call themselves *gakushi*.
3. Persons specially designated by the Minister of State for Education to be teachers.
4. Persons approved by the Minister of State for Education.

In case persons who come under any of the items of the preceding paragraph cannot be secured, others may be appointed, subject to the approval of the Minister of State for Education, as temporary substitutes.

In case the approval mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs is desired, the superintendent, in the case of a public special college, or the founder, in the case of a private special college, must apply to that effect to the Minister of State for Education and present at the same time the curricula vitæ of the persons for whom the approval is desired. However, in the case of those teachers who have been appointed upon recommendation of the Minister of State for Education, the application for approval is unnecessary.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Minister of State for Education may, if he deems it necessary, cause the persons to be examined upon their proficiency.

The approval given by the Minister of State for Education under the present Article shall be valid only while the persons approved remain teachers of the college concerned.

Art. VIII.—The admission into a special college shall take place once a year, and the term of such admission shall not exceed thirty days. This rule, however, does not apply to students who are transferred from one to another of the special colleges whose course of study is identical.

Those who desire admission into the second year grade or any higher grade, shall not only possess all the qualifications necessary for entering the first year grade but also be equal in proficiency to those who have completed the course of study in all the grades lower than that which they propose to enter.

This rule shall apply correspondingly to those special colleges where year-grades are not established.

The proficiency of the applicants mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be tested by examination.

Art. IX.—The qualifications of those who desire to enter the Fine Art School and the Academy of Music, shall be determined on the basis of the proficiency of those who have passed the third year grade of the middle school or of the girls' higher school.

Art. X.—The director of a special college shall expel any student who comes under any of the following clauses:—

1. That he is of evil character and there is no hope of his moral amendment ;
2. That he is of inferior intellectual capacity and there is no prospect of his completing the collegiate course;
3. That he has absented himself from college continuously for not less than one year ;
4. That he has without sufficient reason absented himself from college continuously for not less than one month.

Art. XI.—The director of a special college may, if he deems it necessary for educational purposes, inflict disciplinary punishment upon any student of the college.

Art. XII.—The matters to be specified in the college regulations shall be the following :—

1. Qualifications for admission, the length of the course, the subjects taught, and the standard of the course ;
2. Academical year, terms, and holidays ;
3. Entrance, leaving, promotion, and graduation ;
4. Punishment ;
5. Entrance-fee and tuition-fee ;
6. Preparatory, post-graduate, and subsidiary courses ;
7. Dormitories.

Art. XIII.—A person who desires approval for the closing of a special college according to Art. IV. of the Special College Ordinance must apply to the Ministers, of State for Education to that effect, stating the reason therefor and the mode of dealing with the students still at the college.

Art. XIV.—To persons who desire to obtain the approval of the Minister of State for Education according to Art. XV. of the Ordinance relating to Special Colleges, the provision of Art. I. of the present Ordinance shall apply correspondingly.

Art. XV.—In regard to Business Special Colleges, the provisions of the present Ordinance shall not apply with respect to matters otherwise specially provided for.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

The present Ordinance shall come into force on the 1st day of April, of the 36th year of Meiji (1903).

Those provisions in the Educational Department Notifications Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of the 15th year of Meiji (1882), which relate to pharmaceutical schools of “A grade”, are hereby abolished.

Note.—The Educational Department Notification No. 4 relates to regulations for medical schools; the Educational Department Notification No. 5, to matters to be submitted when prefectural medical schools are established; and the Educational Department Notification No. 6, to regulations concerning pharmaceutical schools.

XIV.

Educational Department Notification relating to the Kyōto Prefectural Special School of Medicine.

(Educational Department Notification No. 123, 1903.)

Permission is hereby given that the Kyōto Prefectural School of Medicine established in Kyōto City, Kyōto-*Fu*, assume the title of Kyōto Prefectural Special College of Medicine and come under the Ordinance relating to Special Colleges on and after the 30th June of the 36th year of Meiji (1903).

XV.

Educational Department Notification relating to the Aichi Prefectural Special School of Medicine.

(Educational Department Notification No. 137, 1903.)

Permission is hereby given that the Aichi Prefectural School of Medicine established in Nagoya City, Aichi-*Ken*, assume the title of Aichi Prefectural Special College of Medicine and come under the Ordinance relating to Special Colleges on and after the 20th July of the 36th year of Meiji (1903).

XVI.

Educational Department Notification relating to the Ōsaka Prefectural Higher School of Medicine.

(Educational Department Notification No. 167, 1903.)

Permission is hereby given that the Ōsaka Prefectural School of Medicine established in Ōsaka City, Ōsaka-*Fu*, assume the title of Ōsaka Prefectural Higher College of Medicine and come under the Ordinance relating to Special Colleges on and after the 1st October of the 36th year of Meiji (1903).

XVII.

Regulations for the Special Designation of Private Special Colleges of Medicine.

(Educational Department Ordinance No. 12, 1905.)

Art. I.—When it is desired that a private special college of medicine be specially designated by the Minister of State for Education according to Art. III. of the Law of Medical Practitioners, its founder shall apply to that effect and submit the following particulars. Those particulars may be omitted, however, which have already been reported to the said Minister according to special provisions.

1. Present number of students classified according to years and grades ;
2. Number of graduates and their condition after graduation ;
3. Names and qualifications of teachers, subjects they teach, and whether or not they are exclusively engaged in the college ;
4. List of appliances, apparatus, specimens and models used in instruction, experiments, and practice ;
5. Present number of in-patients and out-patients for practical instruction, and the daily average of in-patients and out-patients, and new and old patients, for each month during the last twelvemonth ;
6. Number of corpses actually dissected for practical instruction during the last twelvemonth. . .

Art. II.—To be qualified for special designation, the college must come under each and every one of the following clauses, and be recognized by the Minister of State for Education not only as reliable in its method of management and maintenance but also as successful in its work :—

1. That the college has grounds, buildings, apparatus, hospitals, and other equipments, suited for the maximum number of its students ;
2. That the college teaches, as compulsory subjects, at least anatomy (including practice), physiology, pathology, pharmacology, medicine (including clinique), surgery (including clinique), ophthalmology (including clinique), obstetrics and gynaecology (including clinique), hygiene, bacteriology, and forensic medicine ; and its curriculum extends over at least four years ;
3. That the college has at least one teacher in each and every one of the aforementioned subjects, who is properly qualified according to the first paragraph of Art. VII. of the Regulations for Public and Private Special Colleges ;
4. That at least two years have passed since the adoption of the college regulations which were approved as suited for a special college ;
5. That, in a college whose students average in each academical year less than 100 (including both regular and subsidiary courses), the daily number of patients for practical instruction is not less than 25 in-patients and 30 out-patients ; and that for every increase of 10 students there is a corresponding increase of 2 in-patients and 2 out-patients ;

6. That, in a college whose students average in each academical year less than 100 (including both regular and subsidiary courses), the number of corpses for practical instruction in dissection is not less than 20 a year; and that for every increase of 10 students there is a corresponding increase of a corpse.

Art. III.—When students are admitted into the subsidiary course, the specially designated college shall enroll their names in a separate register.

The benefits of the special designation do not extend to the students mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. IV.—A student of a specially designated college who absents himself from his class for not less than one-third of the total number of hours stated in the college regulations, shall not graduate therefrom or be promoted to a higher class.

Art. V.—When an annual or a final examination is to be held at a specially designated college, notice to that effect shall be given, thirty days in advance, to the Minister of State for Education.

Art. VI.—The Minister of State for Education may cause such examination to be inspected by members of the committee for the examination for medical practice or other officials.

The aforementioned members or officials may, should they deem the questions or the method of examination to be improper, alter or cause them to be altered.

Art. VI.—2.—After a final examination, the specially designated college shall report to the Minister of State for Education without delay the social status, name, date of birth, and marks obtained in each subject, of each student

of the regular course who has passed such examination.

Art. VII.—The specially designated college shall, according to its condition on the 30th June in each year, report to the Minister of State for Education in the following month the matters stated in the first, third, fifth and sixth items of Art. I. and in the following clauses. Those matters may be omitted, however, which have already been reported to the Minister of State for Education under special provisions.

1. Details of estimated expenditures for the current financial year ;
2. Number of graduates of the previous year and their condition after graduation.

Art. VIII.—In the event of a specially designated college violating the present Regulations, losing any one of the qualifications prescribed in Art. II, or failing in its work, the Minister of State for Education may cancel the special designation.

Art. IX.—The documents to be presented to the Minister of State for Education, according to the present Regulations, must be forwarded through the prefectural governor.

Upon receipt of the aforementioned documents, the prefectural governor shall thoroughly examine them and inquire into the actual condition of the college, and shall transmit the documents, together with a statement of his views thereon, to the Minister of State for Education.

XVIII.

Educational Department Notification relating to the Private Special College of Medicine of the Tōkyō Charity Association.

(Educational Department Notification No. 150, 1905.)

This College is hereby specially designated according to Art. III. of the Regulations relating to Medical Practice.

This special designation shall be valid only with respect to those students who graduate in and after the 38th year of Meiji (1905).

XIX.

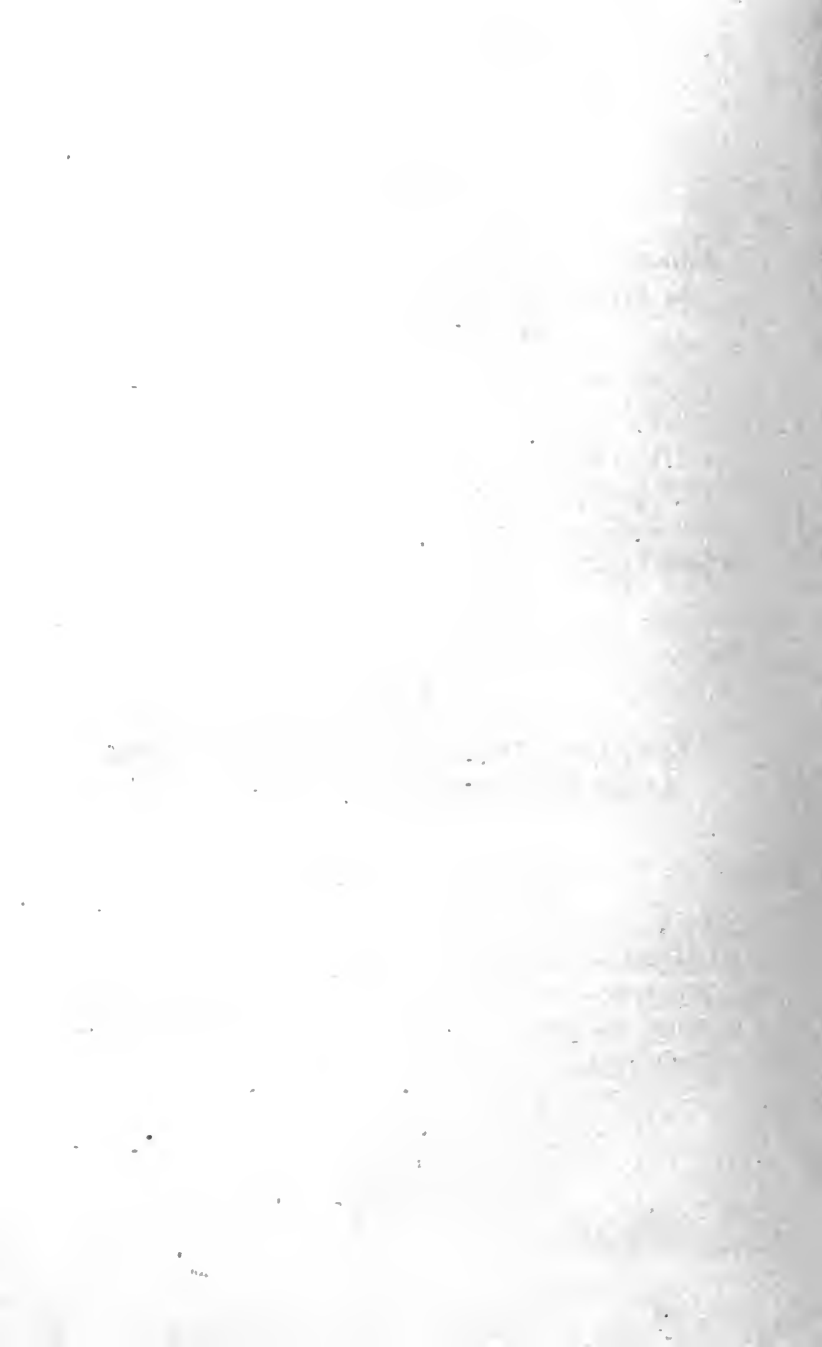
Educational Department Notification relating to the Kumamoto Private Special College of Medicine.

(Educational Department Notification No. 142, 1906.)

This College is specially designated according to Art. III. of the Regulations relating to Medical Practice.

This special designation shall be valid only with respect to those students who graduate in and after the 39th year of Meiji (1906).

THE END



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